United Nations A/67/894–S/2013/360

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
18 June 2013

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 43
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Letter dated 17 June 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 14 June 2013, addressed to you by Mehmet Dânâ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Y. Halit **Çevik**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

13-36843 (E) 250613

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Annex to the letter dated 17 June 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 17 May 2013, addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative in New York and circulated as a document of the Security Council (S/2013/300), which contains unfounded claims of "infringements of international air traffic regulations and violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey, as well as the illegal use of closed ports by Turkish warships", and to bring to your kind attention the following.

In response to such pretentious allegations, I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full consent and knowledge of the relevant authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot Administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. It must be stated that assertions of so-called violations of air traffic regulations are unfounded, as the civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the sole competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services within its own national airspace. Similarly, the claim raised in the said letter in relation to Turkish Cypriot ports is also baseless, as the Greek Cypriot Administration has no jurisdiction or right of say over Northern Cyprus. This constitutes yet another attempt aimed at distorting the facts and the realities of the island.

As noted in our previous letters, such allegations are based on the false and unlawful claim that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot Administration extends over the whole island, including the territory and national airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This pretentious contention by the Greek Cypriot side ignores the present realities on the ground, namely, the existence of two independent, self-governing States on the island of Cyprus, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within its respective territory.

Continuous attempts by the Greek Cypriot side, through often-repeated false claims, to confer legitimacy upon an illegal Administration are futile since the Turkish Cypriot people will never give in to their unjust demands. What would indeed be conducive to a better atmosphere on the island would be for the Greek Cypriot side to stop misappropriating for itself the rights and responsibilities it does not legally have, and to cease its hostile and derogatory acts against the Turkish Cypriot people.

Moreover, the Greek Cypriot Administration should also be reminded that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey, and that its insistent denial of the Turkish Cypriot rights in the North of the island does not bode well for the prospects of finding a lasting settlement of the Cyprus conflict in line with the established United Nations parameters, which envisage a new partnership on the basis of the political equality of the two peoples of the island within the framework of a bizonal, bicommunal federation with two constituent States of equal status.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to reiterate, once again, the readiness of the Turkish Cypriot side for the earliest commencement of the full-fledged negotiations between the two leaders within the context of a results-oriented

process. It is our considered view that there can be no excuse to further delay the negotiations. We hope that the Greek Cypriot leadership will heed our call for the earliest start of the comprehensive settlement negotiations and pave the way for a fair and durable settlement in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mehmet **Dânâ**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations S/2013/361

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 June 2013

Original: English

Letter dated 14 June 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), established by the Security Council in its resolution 50 (1948) of 29 May 1948.

Following the usual consultations, I would like to inform you of my intention to appoint Major General Michael Finn (Ireland) as the Head of Mission and Chief of Staff of UNTSO. Major General Finn replaces Major General Juha Kilpiä (Finland), who completes his assignment on 30 June 2013. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to Major General Kilpiä for his dedication and effective leadership of UNTSO.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

13-36687 (E) 180613

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United Nations S/2013/362

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 June 2013

Original: English

Letter dated 18 June 2013 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 June 2013 (S/2013/361) concerning your intention to appoint Major General Michael Finn (Ireland) as the Head of Mission and Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

(*Signed*) Mark **Lyall Grant**
President of the Security Council

13-36693 (E) 180613

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United Nations S/2013/363

Security Council

Distr.: General
20 June 2013

Original: English

Letter dated 19 June 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit the attached communication dated 12 June 2013 from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Mr. Anders Fogh Rasmussen, forwarding a report on the operations of the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan, covering the period from 1 February to 30 April 2013 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could bring the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

13-36856 (E) 250613

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Annex

Letter dated 12 June 2013 from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with Security Council resolutions 1386 (2001) and 2069 (2012), I attach a report on operations of the International Security Assistance Force covering the period from 1 February to 30 April 2013 (see enclosure). I would appreciate this report being made available to the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Anders Fogh **Rasmussen**

Enclosure

Quarterly report to the Security Council on the operations of the International Security Assistance Force

I. Introduction

1. The present report, submitted pursuant to the request under Security Council resolution 2069 (2012), informs the United Nations on the progress of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) during the period from 1 February 2013 to 30 April 2013.

2. Throughout the reporting period, ISAF continued to assist the Government of Afghanistan in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions.

3. As ISAF reduces in size and strength, it continues to inform and consult closely with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA).

4. Since the last report, the total number of ISAF troops has continued to decrease, in accordance with NATO redeployment planning. As of 30 April, there were 84,571 ISAF personnel in theatre, provided by 28 NATO and 22 non-NATO countries.

5. NATO reiterates its invitation to additional United Nations Member States to support this United Nations-authorized mission. States Members of the Organization are also invited to provide funding support to the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) and the civilian sectors supporting governance and development.

6. Transition is continuing. Tranche 4 is under way, with 87 per cent of the population living in areas where ANSF have lead security responsibility.

7. ISAF, supported by the international community, continued to prepare to transfer those tasks that NATO will no longer perform after 2014 to the Government of Afghanistan or other national or international agencies, as appropriate.

8. Improvements in the effectiveness of ANSF, along with joint ANSF and ISAF operations, have rendered insurgent operations largely ineffective. In addition, improved security in populated areas has resulted in insurgent activity affecting a smaller proportion of the Afghan population than in previous years. During this reporting period the number of reported security incidents continued a downward trend when compared to the same period during the past three years.

9. During this past quarter, the insurgency was responsible for approximately 85 per cent of total civilian casualties.[1,2] ISAF continues to work with the ANSF to make every effort to protect the Afghan population and to prevent and mitigate civilian casualties.

10. From 1 February to 30 April 2013, ISAF suffered 206 casualties, including 15 killed in action, 184 wounded in action and 7 non-battle related deaths. This significant decrease compared to the same period in 2012 (54 killed in action and 633 wounded in action) is attributed to the fact that ANSF is continuing to take the lead in providing security in Afghanistan and is operating independently.

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[1] Total civilian casualties refers to confirmed civilian casualties (deaths and injuries) directly attributable to ISAF or insurgent military action.

[2] ISAF-caused civilian casualty figures include road traffic accidents.

11. Corruption is still assessed to be the greatest threat to security transition and mission success. ISAF continues to assist the Government of Afghanistan in its effort to counter corruption in the security sector.

12. ISAF continues to promote the role of women and to emphasize the importance of gender balance within ANSF, the Government of Afghanistan, Afghan civil society and ISAF, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and related resolutions.

13. ISAF remains committed to monitoring and reporting abuse perpetrated against children by armed actors, in line with Security Council resolution 1612 (2005).

II. Afghan National Security Forces

14. Overview: ANSF have demonstrated sufficient operational effectiveness to support the assumption of leading security activities. ANSF development continues to focus on enhancing the capability and professionalism of the Afghan National Army and the Afghan National Police. ANSF continue to improve in capacity and operational effectiveness, currently leading the majority of all conventional operations. ANSF have achieved more than 95 per cent of their end-strength objective of 352,000. As the Afghan National Army, the Afghan National Police and the Afghan Air Force approach their final end-strengths, the focus of force development will continue to shift from quantity and growth to quality and sustainability. Despite continued improvement, ANSF continue to struggle in terms of sustainability, attrition levels, leadership and enabling capabilities.

15. Afghan National Army: during the reporting period, the Afghan National Army grew in size to approximately 178,000 of its 187,000 end-strength goal, a growth of nearly 88,000 since November 2009. There are 416 women in the Afghan National Army. Monthly attrition is on the way down, with the latest month's average at 2.5 per cent and a 12-month average of 2.7 per cent. However, the continued high attrition has resulted in the end-strength goal being shifted from October 2012 to mid-year 2013. Recruitment and development remain on track to meet end-state objectives. On average there are 19,000 soldiers in training on a given day, in 120 concurrent courses.

16. ANSF combat units continue to improve. For example, in late 2012 only one of the 23 brigades of the Afghan National Army was rated as "independent with advisers", but now the corps, 4 brigades and 23 kandaks are rated "independent with advisers". Challenges include leadership development, improvement of ministry capacity and aviation strength and the establishment of the systems, processes and institutions needed to sustain a modern, professional force. Another 6 corps/divisions, 16 brigades and 71 kandaks are rated as "effective with advisers".

17. Afghan Air Force: during the reporting period, the Afghan Air Force grew in size to approximately 7,000 of the 8,000 end-strength goal, a growth of almost 3,500 personnel since January 2010. There are currently 44 women in the Afghan Air Force. Attrition rates remain at or below the overall goal of 1.4 per cent, with the latest month's average of 1.2 per cent and a 12-month average of 1.24 per cent. Currently, 198 pilots are in training, with 115 in flight training and 83 in English-language training. The Force remains on track with recruitment and is expected to

reach its end-state ceiling in December 2014, as scheduled, although it will not be mission capable until 2017.

18. Afghan National Police: during the reporting period, the Afghan National Police grew in size to approximately 152,000 of the 157,000 end-strength goal, a growth of approximately 56,000 personnel since November 2009. Approximate strength by type is: Afghan Uniformed Police 110,000, Afghan Border Police 25,300 and Afghan National Civil Order Police 14,700. Currently there are approximately 1,500 women serving in the Afghan National Police and nearly 6,400 police in training every day. Attrition rates remain at or below the overall goal of 1.4 per cent, with a March 2013 average of 1.2 per cent and a 12-month average of 1.0 per cent. Although recruitment was temporally halted to balance the force, both recruitment and development are on track to meet their end-state objective. Police units have improved during the reporting period, with 44 units rated as "independent with advisers" and 86 units rated as "effective with advisers".

19. Afghan Public Protection Force: in August 2010, the President of Afghanistan issued Presidential decree 62, directing the disbandment of all private security companies throughout Afghanistan. The Afghan Public Protection Force was established as a State-owned enterprise to replace such companies. Many of the private companies are/were contracted by troop-contributing nations to ISAF to provide security for ISAF sites, national logistical convoys, military construction and international construction projects in Afghanistan. In March 2011, a "bridging strategy" for Presidential decree 62 was signed, allowing private security companies to continue to operate, while the Afghan Public Protection Force continued to develop its business and operational capabilities to a satisfactory level. The NATO Training Mission-Afghanistan is responsible for assisting the Afghan Public Protection Force in the development of a trained force. The ISAF joint command is tasked with executing the site transition of Force locations from private security companies to the Afghan Public Protection Force. The Afghan Public Protection Force represents a close to 14,000-man public guard force, operational since March 2012, which provides security at nearly 200 sites. All current contracts made with private security companies by ISAF and troop-contributing nations through national channels were scheduled to transition to the Afghan Public Protection Force by 20 March 2013.

20. On 10 March 2013, the Afghan Ministry of Interior issued a statement indicating that diplomatic sites will continue to be exempt from Presidential decree 62. Private security companies involved in diplomatic site/transit security must have a valid license from the Ministry, which is renewed annually. Presidential decree 62 is in effect for convoys as of 21 March 2013. The Afghan Public Protection Force has assumed control of convoy security, and through its national operations centre and its regional operations centres it successfully manages the convoy security requirements that amount to roughly 40 convoys and 500 vehicles per day. To date, the Afghan Public Protection Force has been able to secure all ISAF-related convoys requested through the national operations centre. The Force works with ISAF to develop a seamless transition to assume responsibilities from private security companies at ISAF bases. Two Regional Command-Capital and one Regional Command-East location have been chosen for proof of principle sites. Bala Hissar and the new Kabul compound (both Regional Command-Capital) have successfully completed transition to the Afghan Public Protection Force, and Gamberi (Regional Command-East) is scheduled to complete transition to the Afghan Public Protection

Force no later than 20 June 2013. Regarding ISAF fixed sites, mobile security and development projects, ISAF has received verbal assurance from the Afghan Ministry of Interior that Presidential decree 62 will be enforced gradually after 20 March 2013 so that the full transition of all fixed sites can occur in a comprehensive and orderly manner.

III. Transition

21. On 31 December 2012, President Karzai announced tranche 4 for provinces and districts to enter the transition process. ANSF now have the lead security responsibility for 87 per cent of the Afghan population and 23 out of the 34 provinces. The announcement of tranche 4 sets the stage for the implementation of tranche 5. By mid-2013, it is expected that all parts of Afghanistan will have begun transition, as outlined by the nations contributing to ISAF and the Afghan Government in the Chicago Summit Declaration on Afghanistan of 21 May 2012. NATO remains committed to supporting its Afghan partners.

IV. Transfer of International Security Assistance Force tasks

22. Based on the lessons learned from transition processes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Iraq, the commander of ISAF directed the establishment of the NATO-Afghan Transformation Task Force, which reached initial operating capability on 1 January 2013. Its mission is to dispose of (transfer or terminate) ISAF's civil-military tasks in a deliberate fashion, allowing as much time as possible for task-receiving organizations to conduct resource reallocation in order to enable the orderly transition to the post-2014 operation environment. The NATO-Afghan Transformation Task Force works in close cooperation with NATO, the United States Central Command, the US Inter-agency Task Force, the Government of Afghanistan, UNAMA and the donor community in establishing the processes, coordination mechanisms, milestones and timelines to be used, as well as in identifying priorities, critical issues and the recommended disposition of tasks. It is expected the counterpart within the Government of Afghanistan will be established as soon as the process matures. The NATO Task Force, which has identified less than 400 tasks and put them on a master task list, is also in the process of identifying potential capability gaps and presenting them for discussion not only within the NATO chain of military command, but also across the international community. Examples include: civil airspace management; communications infrastructure; counter-narcotics and counter-corruption activities; policing; and the rule of law. The Task Force is also conducting an outreach campaign, sharing the message that the NATO commitment to Afghanistan remains strong, that this process is the next logical step in the normalization of relations, an opportunity to build up the capability of the Government of Afghanistan and a meaningful demonstration of Afghan sovereignty, which will help build a strategic partnership between NATO and Afghanistan.

V. Security situation

23. During the last quarter, enemy-initiated attacks[3] continued a steady decline when compared to the same quarter in 2012. However, despite the loss of freedom of movement in the urban areas, the insurgency maintained a degree of cohesion and the operational capability to operate in Kandahar and Helmand Provinces and in the eastern part of Afghanistan. During the reporting period, the insurgency was responsible for approximately 85 per cent of civilian casualties. Because ANSF is taking over responsibility for a greater proportion of the mission, reporting does not flow directly through NATO channels but must be collected from ANSF and translated prior to being entered into the NATO database. These changes have resulted in a data backlog that precludes the reporting and comparison of exact figures within the timelines required for the present report. For these reasons, only general trends for enemy-initiated attacks will be reported for the foreseeable future.

24. Guidance from the insurgent leadership continues to emphasize avoiding decisive engagements and giving priority to the use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs), the main contributor to the high number of civilian casualties caused by the insurgents. Attempts to conduct assassinations, co-option and intimidation against ANSF and officials of the Government of Afghanistan will continue and possibly increase, in an attempt to disrupt the ability of the Government to carry out effective governance.

25. The insurgency continues to affect the southern and eastern parts of Afghanistan, with the vast majority of the violence occurring within ISAF Regional Commands Southwest, South and East. Although the insurgency appears to present a united front in the fight against the Government of Afghanistan and ISAF, there is a disagreement among factions on the conditions required for the insurgency to enter the Afghan political process, which may create rifts among the insurgents. It is anticipated that, in the forthcoming quarter, insurgents will attempt to maintain the pressure against the Government of Afghanistan and ISAF, with an expected normal seasonal increase in violence that will be slightly lower than in 2012.

26. Regional Command Southwest: enemy-initiated attacks for the reporting period continued to decrease when compared to the same period in 2012, but while such attacks decreased significantly, Helmand Province is still home to 7 of the 10 most active districts in Afghanistan. This characteristic, which has remained constant over the years, highlights the importance of the Province to the insurgency, largely due to the narcotics-derived income originating there. Northern Helmand districts remain contested by the insurgency. While security in the main population centres has been largely maintained, the insurgency has had some success in the surrounding areas. The ability of ANSF to maintain control within the populated areas remains key to its success while the Government of Afghanistan attempts to instil good governance and economic opportunity by reducing corruption and malign influences.

27. Regional Command South: enemy-initiated attacks for the reporting period continued to decrease when compared to the same period in 2012. During this quarter, insurgents were focused on replenishing its stores of lethal aid for the 2013

[3] Enemy-initiated attacks comprise enemy action (enemy-initiated direct fire, indirect fire, surface-to-air fire) and explosive hazard events, to include executed attacks only (improvised explosive device (IED) explosions/mine strikes).

fighting season. Anti-Taliban sentiment grew in Regional Command South, and several villages rose up against the Taliban. Similar events could potentially occur in neighbouring villages, giving the Government of Afghanistan an opportunity to show its ability to improve the living conditions of the population, and thus increasing its popularity. Nevertheless, insurgents continue to attempt to regain influence over the population and to regain control over key areas, including Kandahar and Highway 1. Direct fire and IEDs remain the insurgents' main methods of targeting ANSF and ISAF, with an emphasis on the assassination of officials of both the Government of Afghanistan and ANSF. Despite insurgent efforts, the improvement of the abilities of ANSF and the Government likely will decrease the influence and control of the insurgents over the population.

28. Regional Command East: enemy-initiated attacks during the reporting period increased compared to the same period last year as a result of the intensified operational tempo set by ANSF. Despite this increase, security incidents in Regional Command East followed typical seasonal trends and were concentrated along the borders with Pakistan and in areas near the main lines of transportation. In addition, local dynamics and historical grievances played a major role and had a significant impact on the overall security situation. In this regard, cooperation between ANSF and Pakistani forces intensified, remaining critical to defeating insurgent activity in the border areas and discouraging the transport of supplies and fighters into the region from Pakistan. In some districts there were uprisings against Taliban influence which resulted in a response from the insurgents. Increased efforts on the part of ANSF to limit insurgent freedom of movement has continued to create a positive influence on security in Regional Command East. Cooperation between ANSF and Pakistani forces is also crucial to this effort.

29. Regional Command North: while enemy-initiated attacks increased in Regional Command North, the region continues to be relatively quiet, representing approximately 5 per cent of the total incidents in Afghanistan. Most of the incidents continue to occur in the Baghlan-Kunduz corridor, which is the most unstable area in the region, and in Faryab Province. In Faryab Province, ISAF redeployment operations have allowed the insurgency to challenge ANSF and attempt to expand beyond Pashtun pockets. Destabilizing factors in Regional Command North include: permanent insurgent networks; criminal activities close to the border; poor governance (particularly at the district level); and conflict of interest between regional powerbrokers. However, it is still unlikely that the insurgency will increase its influence beyond the region, given the continuous pressure imposed by Afghan security institutions on insurgent leadership, as shown by the expansion of Afghan Local Police and the growth of anti-Taliban sentiments in Badakhsan Province.

30. Regional Command West: there has been little change in the number of enemy-initiated attacks in Regional Command West when compared to the same period in 2012. Due to pressure from ISAF and ANSF, the Taliban continued to increase their use of the southern districts of Farah Province. The increase in Pashtun-dominated insurgent activities in the central part of Badghis Province has increased the concerns of non-Pashtun populations.

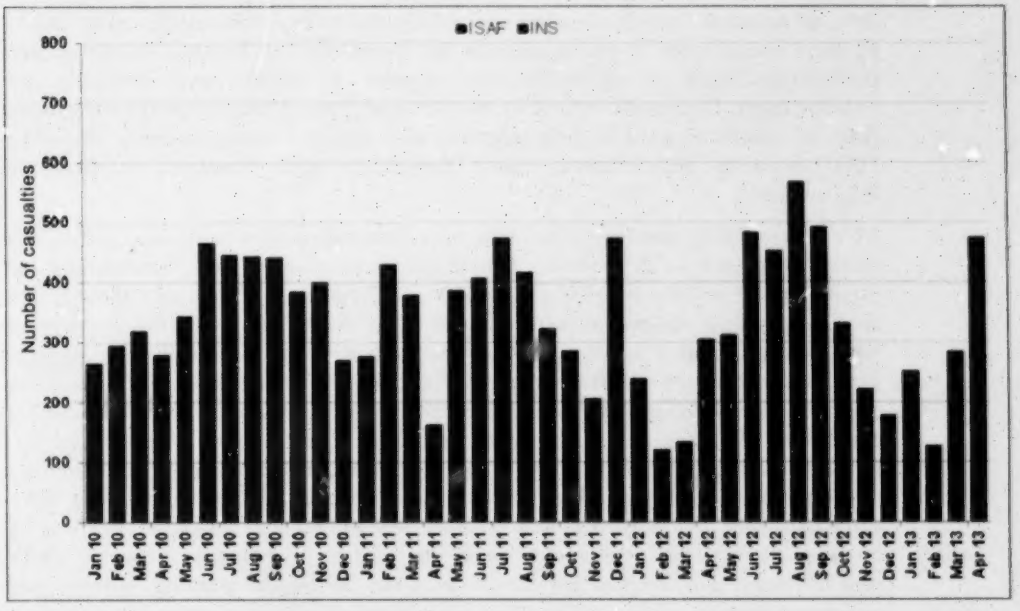
31. Regional Command Capital: insurgents continued to focus their efforts on attacking Kabul, but they struggled to gain access to targets as the National Directorate of Security and ANSF proactively disrupted threats. The main tactic used by the insurgents in the region remained the high-profile attack. Those that

garnered the most media attention included a bicycle suicide bomber outside the Ministry of Defence and the overrun of the Afghan traffic police headquarters in January.

VI. Civilian casualties

32. Overall, civilian casualties continue to be of significant concern to ISAF and the Government of Afghanistan. Minimizing the number and scale of civilian casualties remains of crucial importance for ISAF. Civilian casualty tracking and mitigation capability has been established with the Government of Afghanistan. ISAF is assisting in mentoring and monitoring the full implementation of a robust Afghan civilian casualty mitigation system, which is also pivotal for the post-2014 period.

Civilian casualties: January 2010-April 2013



33. With regard to ISAF and insurgent-inflicted civilian casualties[1,4] during this quarter (1 February-30 April 2013), the total number of confirmed civilian casualties is 59 per cent higher in comparison to the same period in 2012, mostly due to the increase in insurgent-caused civilian casualties by 66 per cent. However, in the same period ISAF-caused civilian casualties declined by 25 per cent. Insurgents are still responsible for 85 per cent of civilian casualties, mainly due to indiscriminate IED strikes and complex attacks. The insurgents are killing Afghan civilians in an attempt to exert a level of control over the local population through fear and intimidation. ISAF and the Government of Afghanistan stand committed to ridding Afghanistan of this threat so that all Afghans can live without fear.

[4] ISAF-caused civilian casualty figures exclude road traffic accidents.

34. Civilian casualties during this quarter show a pattern similar to the 2012 annual trend, with the exception of a concerning rise in indiscriminate insurgent violence against Afghan civilians.

35. As ISAF hands over security responsibilities to ANSF, it is assumed that the number of ISAF-caused civilian casualties will continue to decrease. ISAF has made a tremendous effort to minimize civilian casualties by reviewing directives and operational procedures, promoting transparency, working with ANSF to enhance civilian casualty mitigation efforts and building the ANSF capability to effectively conduct operations to counter attacks using IEDs.

VII. ISAF redeployment and ground lines of communication

36. During the quarter, ISAF troop-contributing nations have carried on with the planned redeployment of their personnel and equipment out of theatre. This activity continues to be coordinated by ISAF and executed by the contributing nations. To date, all personnel and the vast majority of equipment have been redeployed, mostly by air. Ground lines of communication have continued to improve, while air and multimodal lines of communication remain accessible and available for redeployment. Diplomatic efforts by NATO headquarters have opened most ground lines of communication in both northern and southern redeployments, including NATO-brokered and bilateral transit agreements with countries neighbouring Afghanistan.

37. Nevertheless, challenges continue to present themselves, with most difficulties arising as a result of the complex border and customs procedures, bureaucracy and regulations of neighbouring States. NATO and ISAF are working with those States to ensure that the equipment being shipped out of Afghanistan is in full compliance with the transit nation's own regulations. Several successful proofs of principle have been executed or are still ongoing. Additionally, ISAF forces have experienced the usual delays along ground lines of communication owing to seasonal weather conditions. With the changing weather conditions and the assessment of lessons learned with regard to proofs of principle, more cargo redeployment by ground lines of communication is anticipated in the next quarter. Synchronization of the ISAF campaign with redeployment and base drawdown remains essential, with work ongoing across the command chain to ensure coherence between ISAF redeployment and preparation for a possible follow-on training, advice and assistance mission.

38. There has been an overall decrease in the force level of 3 per cent during the reporting period; the reduction has been largely achieved through the elimination of posts that have not received a commitment from troop-contributing nations for 2013.

VIII. Implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000)

39. Concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), advisers of the NATO Training Mission-Afghanistan are working with their Afghan counterparts to find the most appropriate places to assign women in order to achieve the best result for the Afghan National Army. The Afghan Air Force is very proud of the success of its female trainees. Although their numbers are still small, female personnel appear to be respected by their leadership. However, the Afghan National Army Recruiting Centre has not achieved its recruiting goal of 50 women, owing to

the requirement for ethnic balancing. It is recommended that the Ministry of Defence reconsider the need to maintain an ethnic balance for the small cadre of women in the Afghan National Army. NATO Training Mission-Afghanistan advisers for the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Interior are working on creating a plan to facilitate recruitment. In addition, coalition advisers are working closely with Army recruiters to build the requirements for an advertising campaign to attract women to the armed forces. Various training efforts for all ranks are ongoing in a number of different training and education facilities, focusing on topics such as: Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), security awareness, defence training, anti-harassment/anti-violence against women, and human rights and fair treatment of women.

40. Within ISAF, gender advisers have noted that, as a result of increased attention from leadership, they have increasingly been able to apply their expertise. With this increased leadership support, gender is slowly moving to a position of measurable importance, relevance and effectiveness. The presence of qualified gender advisers remains instrumental to supporting commanders and staff in the integration of gender in planning and operations, and in subsequent execution and evaluation efforts. Gender advisers at ISAF headquarters continue to brief all newcomers during the basic induction training exercises conducted within the first couple of weeks of arrival in theatre, at which all staff of ISAF headquarters are informed of their obligation to implement a gender perspective into their work. The training of female engagement teams has been conducted in order to establish a more professional female engagement capacity. The teams are still the only entities that are able to engage with certain parts of the population; if utilized effectively, they can be a helpful force multiplier.

41. A variety of collaborative projects with Afghan and international non-governmental organizations and international organizations have been initiated nationwide, covering a wide array of topics aimed at women's empowerment. Projects include: educational endeavours, including skills and vocational education; health-related projects focusing on reducing maternal mortality; and the construction of midwifery training facilities. Gender advisers at ISAF headquarters have also met with United Nations counterparts to coordinate efforts and avoid duplication. They also continue their work with the Ministry of Women's Affairs and maintain a good relationship with contacts there.

IX. Counter-narcotics programmes

42. In conjunction with other actors in the international community, ISAF will continue to provide support to the counter-narcotics programmes of the Government of Afghanistan and to operations directed against facilities and facilitators supporting the insurgency in Afghanistan. ISAF will also synchronize its operations with the poppy cultivation cycle, in order to maximize the disruptive effects and further support this aim as well as being a key enabler of the civilian and law enforcement counter-narcotics efforts.

43. There is evidence of increasing levels of opium poppy cultivation in the 2012/2013 growing season. Farmers are not mono-cropping opium, and they are returning to the farming system that includes products for home consumption, such as wheat, in response to a perception that the crop failure of the 2010-2012 period might reoccur. However, not only do more farmers appear to be cultivating poppy

but crops appear to be unaffected by the environmental factors which have plagued the sector in recent years, revealing a potential for a record opium yield this year. As a result of this increase in cultivation and yield, the sustainability of the reduced levels of cultivation achieved since 2009 are at risk.

44. Governor-led eradication is currently ongoing. Initial indications, which show less corruption in 2013 than in 2012, is attributed to the actions of local police. While some farmers have accepted eradication as a punitive measure for cultivating poppy, other farmers have protected their crops through direct attacks on ANSF, or by flooding fields and erecting blockades to prevent or limit governor-led eradication efforts. Similarly, insurgents have supported cultivation through improvised explosive device attacks or direct attacks, to discourage eradication.

45. There is a growing anger towards the Government in areas where improved security has been accompanied by a ban on opium production and the conduct of poppy eradication without increased economic opportunity. Not only has this caused poppy cultivation to migrate to less secure areas, it is also causing reductions in the amount of land being used for licit agriculture in these areas, including the Helmand "food zone".

46. Reporting continues to indicate that poor harvest revenue in 2012 has impacted the narcotics-derived income of the insurgents nationwide. This decrease is not only the result of the poor harvest, but also the result of a lack of tax collection in areas from which the Taliban has been pushed out as well as loss of profits to corrupt State actors. The Taliban has become more active, encouraging opium cultivation in order to garner the support of the rural population and facilitate the collection of harvest-related taxation. It is likely that the Taliban will seek ways to maximize revenue this season in view of the expected increase in the levels of opium poppy cultivation.

47. The number of counter-narcotics operations conducted and narcotics and precursor chemicals seized are assessed to be on par with 2012. Counter-narcotics operations demonstrate progress in disrupting the trade, although the effects of sustained law enforcement efforts remain temporary.

48. There will be no longer-term impact on the Afghan narcotics trade unless counter-narcotics programmes are sustained and convictions are upheld. The trade remains dependent on both the Afghan will and capacity to conduct operations and the endemic corruption, which plagues all levels of Government. Therefore, programmes to improve capabilities at all levels remain vital to ensure Afghanistan is able to sustain counter-narcotics programmes after the transition in 2014. Unless security is maintained through transition, corruption is addressed and there is the political will and capacity to conduct counter-narcotics operations, the narcotics trade will continue to thrive.

X. Governance

49. The limited institutional capacity of the Government of Afghanistan and Government corruption remain among the greatest impediments to long-term stability and sustainable security in the country. In particular, subnational governance continues to be challenged by lack of security, lack of funding from central Government, poor lines of communication and weak levels of accountability to the central Government. The Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework continues

to be the principal mechanism by which the international community links financial support to improved governance.

50. ISAF concentrates its efforts in supporting the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Interior and the High Office of Oversight and Anti-Corruption in order to assist in implementing and enhancing Afghan procedures for accountability and transparency. In addition, it acts as a facilitator of discussions between Afghan ministries, representatives of the international community, the Afghan business community and civil society.

XI. Development

51. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the economic outlook for Afghanistan remains broadly positive and growth and inflation rates were better than expected in 2012. However, challenges remain over the slowing of growth in domestic revenue generation and the fiscal sustainability in the medium-term if the real economy does not grow and the high costs of the security sector cannot be reduced.

52. With regard to licit employment in Afghanistan, almost 40 per cent of the Afghan workforce remains unemployed, and the lack of progress in the industrial sector, especially mining, limits employment prospects. The eventual downsizing of ANSF and the reduced presence of the international community will further reduce licit employment possibilities in Afghanistan.

53. The evolution/dissolution of the provincial reconstruction teams continues, with ISAF working on the handover of tasks to Afghan Government ownership. The process is an ordered, fully transparent and coordinated one, which is in line with the ISAF campaign plan. To attain this objective, the process of dissolution of each provincial reconstruction team is heavily dependent on cooperation between the nations responsible for the operation of each reconstruction team and the Government of Afghanistan, supported by ISAF and the international community. Presidential decree 45, dated 26 July 2012, provided a strong impetus for the process. The decree mandated the Independent Directorate of Local Governance to develop a mechanism, in cooperation with other relevant ministries and stakeholders, to replace the activities of the reconstruction teams with government structures. The Independent Directorate of Local Governance has agreed to the proposal of the NATO senior civilian representative on co-chairing the Transition Executive Steering Committee once a month in order to take advantage of the presence of the nations responsible for each reconstruction team to brief them on the evolution process being led by the Independent Directorate of Local Governance and the base and asset transfer process being led by the Ministry of Finance.

54. The Independent Directorate of Local Governance has now completed and coordinated a framework for the evolution/dissolution of the provincial reconstruction teams, which clarifies the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders. The document was forwarded to the Office of Administrative Affairs to be considered and prepared for the President of Afghanistan, who approved it in March 2013. ISAF, the office of the NATO senior civilian representative and provincial reconstruction team nations have been consulted while the framework was developed. The document sets out a method by which the Government of Afghanistan could analyse the activities of the provincial reconstruction teams, decide those activities it intends to accept and determine how it will absorb them in

terms of personnel and funding. The exact date for the closure of each provincial reconstruction team is primarily driven by national decisions, but it is also determined by base closures, troop withdrawals and the loss of enabler support, such as medical evacuation capacity, quick reaction forces and logistics supplies. The Government is kept apprised of best estimates on closure dates to assist with its planning.

55. By the end of 2013, the number of provincial reconstruction teams will decrease to 11. The first half of 2013 sees the closure of the team of the Czech Republic in Logar, the Hungarian team in Baghlan, the New Zealand team in Bamyan and the United States teams in Paktika and Zabul Provinces. The main issues are interministerial coordination within the Government of Afghanistan and the sustainability of the activities presently performed by the reconstruction teams. The Afghan authorities at the provincial and central governance level will face a challenge in identifying and commanding sufficient resources and capacities to maintain all assets and capacities now provided by the provincial reconstruction teams.

United Nations S/2013/364

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 June 2013

Original: English

Letter dated 17 June 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, which was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1535 (2004) and extended for the period ending 31 December 2013 by the Council in its resolution 1963 (2010).

Following the usual consultations, I wish to inform you of my intention to appoint Jean-Paul Laborde (France) as the new Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate. Mr. Laborde will succeed Mike Smith (Australia), whose appointment ends on 30 June 2013. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to Mr. Smith for his dedication and effective leadership.

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

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United Nations S/2013/365

Security Council

Distr.: General
19 June 2013

Original: English

Letter dated 19 June 2013 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 17 June 2013 (S/2013/364) concerning your intention to appoint Jean-Paul Laborde (France) as the new Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed in your letter.

(*Signed*) Mark **Lyall Grant**
President of the Security Council

13-36875 (E) 200613

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United Nations S/2013/366

Security Council

Distr.: General
20 June 2013

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on South Sudan

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1996 (2011), by which the Council established the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) for an initial period of one year and requested me to report to it on progress in the implementation of its mandate every four months. By its resolution 2057 (2012), the Council extended the Mission's mandate until 15 July 2013 and requested that I continue to provide trimesterly updates, including on the following: deployment of all Mission elements; force generation; implementation of the protection of civilians strategy; Mission benchmarks for mandate implementation; United Nations system support to peacebuilding tasks; and cooperation with regional and international partners in addressing the threat posed by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). The present report provides an update on those aspects and on developments in South Sudan since my report of 8 March (S/2013/140). It covers events up to 20 June 2013. The report also contains recommendations regarding the renewal of the Mission's mandate.

II. Political developments

2. As South Sudan approaches the second anniversary of its independence, on 9 July 2013, the Government of South Sudan continues to face numerous challenges, including the ongoing internal instability and the austerity measures adopted following the shutdown of oil production in January 2012.

3. Although the Government remained preoccupied with efforts to address the security situation in Jonglei State during the reporting period, it also aspired to advance key national political processes, including national reconciliation and the constitutional review, as well as preparations for the census in 2014 and the elections in 2015.

4. The National Constitutional Review Commission approved a revised workplan in the light of the extension of its mandate until 31 December 2014. The Commission started a preliminary review of the Transitional Constitution through its five specialized subcommittees.

5. The National Elections Commission continued its activities in preparation for the elections. On 8 March, the Council of Ministers approved a budget for the Commission of South Sudanese pounds 30 million for the current fiscal year, which

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the National Legislative Assembly has yet to pass. The lack of funds has delayed the establishment of the State High Committees of the Commission and further recruitment of its secretariat staff. On 27 March, the Commission announced that any pending by-elections to various houses and executive positions would be held only after the Commission is fully established.

6. As indicated in my previous report (S/2013/140), on 12 February the Chair of the National Elections Commission requested the United Nations to provide technical, operational and logistical support for the 2015 elections. The United Nations will dispatch an electoral needs assessment mission to South Sudan to determine the parameters of the support to be provided by the Organization.

7. On 18 March, the National Bureau of Statistics also requested UNMISS to provide technical, operational and logistical support for the 2014 national census. The Bureau, supported by the United Nations Population Fund, will convene a partnership forum comprising 19 United Nations agencies and donors to mobilize donor funds and coordinate support for census activities.

8. On 23 April, the National Legislative Assembly reconvened following a four-month recess and deliberated on bills on the media, access to information, broadcasting, trade unions, advocacy, pensions and the HIV/AIDS Commission.

9. Meanwhile, the ruling party, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, convened a meeting of its Political Bureau in March. The Bureau produced a new draft constitution and manifesto for review by the party's National Liberation Council. The discussions also generated ongoing debate on the party's leadership. Meanwhile, the party's Extraordinary Convention, initially scheduled to be held in May, has been postponed.

10. On 15 April, the President issued a republican order withdrawing the executive powers delegated to the Vice-President and stipulating that the latter's responsibilities would be limited to those set out in article 105 of the Transitional Constitution, specifically, acting for the President in his absence from the country, serving as a member of the Council of Ministers and National Security Council, and performing other duties assigned by the President. The Vice-President continues to co-chair the Government of South Sudan-UNMISS Joint Mechanism on mandate implementation, and the Government-donor round table forum.

11. On 15 April, through another republican order, the President suspended the planned national reconciliation conference chaired by the Vice-President, replacing it with a new National Reconciliation Committee. The Committee, which is chaired by Archbishop Daniel Deng and comprises five religious leaders, representatives of all 10 States, and representatives of women, youth, and civil society groups, held its inaugural meeting from 21 to 23 May.

Anti-corruption measures

12. The Government continued to take steps to improve economic transparency and minimize financial mismanagement, including through the establishment of the National Oil and Gas Commission, the introduction of an electronic public financial management system, and amendments to the taxation system. The report of the Auditor-General for 2009 is under final review by the National Audit Chamber.

13. On 14 May, the Government announced the establishment of a committee, under the Ministry of Justice, to conduct criminal investigations into allegations of fraudulent overpayments by the Government in the 2009 corruption scandal involving the purchase of *dura*, or sorghum. The initial forensic audit and investigation was conducted by the World Bank and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

III. Economic situation

14. On 6 April, following the adoption on 12 March by South Sudan and the Sudan of the implementation matrix for the cooperation agreement of 27 September 2012, the Tharjiath oilfield in Unity State became the first in South Sudan to resume production since the shutdown on 12 January 2012. Oil production is not expected to reach pre-shutdown levels until early to mid-2014. In anticipation of the receipt of future oil revenues, inflation fell steeply. Despite significantly reducing expenditures during the austerity period, the Government ran up high monthly deficits, which were financed by external and domestic borrowing and an increase in budgetary arrears.

15. On 23 April, during his address to the National Legislative Assembly, President Salva Kiir cautioned that the national budget would continue to retain many of the current austerity measures until at least 2014. The President also reaffirmed that South Sudan would seek to diversify its revenue sources in order to reduce its dependency on oil.

16. The Government remains in discussions with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and other international partners regarding budget and balance of payments support. The South Sudan Economic Partners Forum, held in Washington, D.C., in mid-April, reaffirmed international donor support, with pledges of increased assistance contingent upon agreement on an IMF-supported programme for South Sudan and the signing of a compact, as envisaged under the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States.

IV. Regional issues

Relations between South Sudan and the Sudan

17. Considerable progress was achieved between South Sudan and the Sudan in the implementation of the cooperation agreement of 27 September 2012. On 12 April, the President of the Sudan, Omar Hassan al-Bashir, accompanied by a 65-person delegation, made his first visit to Juba since South Sudan became independent. During the visit, the two Presidents agreed to establish a joint high-level committee led by their respective Vice-Presidents to resolve remaining issues between the two countries, to support expeditious decision-taking and to promote bilateral relations. However, tensions between the two countries resurfaced in May and June over the alleged military support provided by each government to the other's rebel groups, which resulted in threats by the Government of Sudan to shut down its pipeline.

Foreign and diplomatic relations

18. On 19 April, the African Union formalized its presence in South Sudan with the signing of a host agreement for its liaison office in Juba. In March, South Sudan also entered into bilateral cooperation agreements with the Democratic Republic of the Congo and with Egypt. The agreement with the latter covers the areas of agriculture, health and animal resources.

Inter-mission cooperation

19. On 27 and 28 March, a joint delegation led by the African Union Special Envoy on LRA, Francisco Madeira, and my Special Representative for Central Africa and Head of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, Abou Moussa, visited South Sudan to discuss the operationalization and implementation of the Regional Cooperation Initiative-Regional Task Force and the United Nations regional strategy against LRA.

20. UNMISS finalized a memorandum of understanding for its support to the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) in Juba, Malakal and Wau, as well as to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism. Reciprocal arrangements are in place in Gok Machar, where UNISFA has provided UNMISS with heavy construction machinery for completion of an UNMISS county support base, while UNMISS provides road convoy protection for the movement of material to UNISFA. UNMISS is also assisting UNISFA to identify a suitable location for its operations in Malakal.

V. Security situation

21. A significant deterioration in the security situation in Jonglei State, owing to increased activity of armed groups and military operations by South Sudanese security forces, had spillover effects on neighbouring Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria and Upper Nile States. Meanwhile, the tri-State area of Lakes, Unity and Warrap States continued to experience incidents of cattle raids that resulted in fatalities. On some occasions, the United Nations itself was the target of violence.

Attacks on the United Nations

22. On 12 March, an UNMISS convoy was ambushed approximately 14 kilometres west of Pibor town in Jonglei State by unidentified armed elements, resulting in the serious injury of an UNMISS peacekeeper. A United Nations Board of Inquiry team is currently investigating the incident. On 30 March, a United Nations convoy on the road between Kotchar and Manyabol in Jonglei State was attacked by unknown armed persons resulting in gunfire damage to the vehicles.

23. On 9 April, an UNMISS military convoy travelling to Bor from Pibor in Jonglei State came under fire approximately 8 kilometres outside Gumuruk by unidentified armed elements. The convoy suffered 12 fatalities: 5 members of the Indian Battalion; 2 UNMISS national staff; and 5 employees of a contracted borehole drilling company. On 20 May, a United Nations Board of Inquiry team arrived in Juba to start its inquiry. On 4 May, on the Bor-Juba road, Central Equatoria State, a vehicle belonging to a United Nations contractor was ambushed by unidentified gunmen. One contractor employee was killed and another wounded.

Armed group activity

24. Fighting between the Sudan People's Liberation Army and the armed group affiliated with David Yau Yau escalated in Jonglei State. In Pibor County, on 17 March, a Sudan People's Liberation Army convoy travelling from Pibor to Likuangole was ambushed by armed elements, reportedly resulting in the death of one Sudan People's Liberation Army soldier and seven wounded. On 21 March, an ambush on convoys of the Sudan People's Liberation Army and the South Sudan National Police Service, approximately 10 kilometres northeast of Gumuruk, resulted in the death of 14 Sudan People's Liberation Army soldiers. On 25 and 26 March, the Sudan People's Liberation Army, in another clash with the Yau Yau group near Kalbat and in Akelo, suffered over 100 casualties. There is little information on other casualties, including among civilians.

25. On 7 April, the Yau Yau group, referring to itself as the South Sudan Democratic Movement/Army, issued the Jebel Boma declaration and its manifesto. The declaration, inter alia, criticized the ruling Sudan People's Liberation Movement for having focused on the ethnic background of different groups, while the manifesto highlighted that the South Sudan Democratic Movement/Army aims to free all marginalized communities in South Sudan.

26. Several clashes were also reported in Pochalla County, including two attacks on two locations on 16 and 21 April by armed elements affiliated with Yau Yau. On 28 April, the Sudan People's Liberation Army was again attacked by armed elements in the Marua Hills. On 6 May, the South Sudan Democratic Movement/Army issued a statement declaring that its forces had taken Boma. It also reiterated the group's determination to capture Pibor and Kapoeta (Eastern Equatoria State), while warning civilians to leave the area. On 13 May, the South Sudan Democratic Movement/Army issued another statement claiming that Pibor town was on the verge of falling under its control, adding that two battalions had been sent to attack Bor. On 20 May, the Sudan People's Liberation Army confirmed the recapture of Boma town from the Yau Yau armed group, indicating that at least 20 armed elements and four of its soldiers had been killed in the battle. Subsequently, there were reports that significant numbers of the Yau Yau armed group had been seen further north in Akobo County and in Upper Nile State, and were supposedly moving towards oil-producing areas.

27. On 25 April, through a republican order, the Government renewed its amnesty offer to six armed group leaders and their forces, including the Yau Yau group. The offer is currently being discussed with the South Sudan Liberation Army, the South Sudan Democratic Movement/Army, and the South Sudan Defence Forces, but has been spurned by the Yau Yau group, as was the case with earlier efforts to engage the latter prior to the onset of the rainy season. On 3 June, Johnson Olony, leader of the South Sudan Democratic Movement/Army, arrived in Fashoda County, Upper Nile State, together with his family and a number of his forces with equipment. The acting Governor of the State has indicated that he would be flown to Juba, along with his senior officers, for discussions with the Government.

Inter-communal violence

28. Inter-communal violence and loss of life increased considerably during the reporting period, in particular in the tri-State area of Lakes, Unity and Warrap States, in Jonglei State, and in Central and Eastern Equatoria States, reflecting the

high movement of cattle and cattles keepers during the dry season. For example, on 13 April, in Ikotos County, Eastern Equatoria State, six wildlife officers and one soldier of the Sudan People's Liberation Army were killed while responding to an earlier cattle raid. On 18 May, an attack on the Jikany Nuer village in Ulang County, Upper Nile State, left 27 dead and 19 wounded, mainly women and children. In May, an unknown number of civilians were killed and displaced following an escalation in cattle raiding among the Koch, Mayom and Rubkona counties of Unity State.

29. UNMISS continued to support State-level efforts to reduce the violence through patrols in vulnerable areas. In the tri-State area, cooperation mechanisms between UNMISS and County Commissioners to prevent attacks were enhanced, although the Peace and Reconciliation Commission has indefinitely suspended its plans to hold simultaneous peace conferences in each of the tri-States due to a lack of funds.

30. Following the attack on 8 February on a Lou Nuer community in Jonglei State during which more than 100 lives were lost, UNMISS actively engaged with communities and national authorities to prevent retaliation by the Lou Nuer. Between 8 February and 30 May 2013, UNMISS facilitated a series of visits by political leaders and other influential stakeholders to a number of Lou Nuer areas across Jonglei State, while the Mission also engaged leaders of the main communities of Jonglei at both the Juba and State levels, as well as civil society and faith-based organizations, to urge restraint and bring a halt to all attacks.

VI. Implementation of the Mission's mandate

Mission consolidation

31. The Mission's civilian component currently comprises 850 international staff, 1,334 national staff and 421 United Nations Volunteers, with vacancy rates of 16.5, 18.5 and 25 per cent, respectively.

32. UNMISS continues to work towards the construction of 35 county support bases, which are critical to the extension of the presence of UNMISS to the county level within a five-year time frame. Currently, the Mission is operating with 17 county support bases and 10 State offices, as well as 19 company operating bases and 10 temporary operating bases and long duration patrol bases, where troops are deployed. Eight county support bases have been completed (Ezo, Kapoeta, Maridi, Melut, Nassir, Nimule, Raja and Renk) and six others, which currently support the rotational deployment of staff and patrolling, are being upgraded (Akobo, Bunj, Gok Machar, Kodok, Pibor and Turalei). Three new county support bases are under construction. As insecurity in Jonglei State has restricted the movement of personnel and equipment from Bor to Pibor, the engineering contingent of the Republic of Korea based in Bor has not been able to prepare the site for a county support base or the company operating base in Akobo. With regard to the roll-out of the 25 planned county support bases, which is a project that will deliver support to the building and upgrading of local government facilities (portals) under the auspices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 11 have been completed, and the construction of 8 additional bases is ongoing.

33. Activities at county support bases included training, co-location and capacity-building of the South Sudan National Police Service by the police component and of local administration by the civilian components.

Military component

34. As at 23 May, the strength of the military component stood at 6,876 against an authorized strength of 7,000, comprising 4,262 infantry troops, 2,287 enablers, 188 staff officers and 139 military liaison officers. Rotations occurred for the Nepalese battalion, the Cambodian contingent, the Indian contingent and the Japanese engineers, while the main body of the engineers of the Republic of Korea were deployed in early April and are currently constructing their base in Bor. The deployment of the Bangladeshi engineering company was extended to December 2013. The military component has also established temporary operating bases in Gumuruk, Manyabol and Yuai in Jonglei State.

35. Access to areas of extremely high risk in eastern Jonglei State has become increasingly challenging. The Mission has only three military transport helicopters, and the security conditions, especially where the Sudan People's Liberation Army has engaged in military operations against the Yau Yau armed group, have rendered UNMISS ground patrols more difficult. Mobility issues have been compounded by the stringent, but essential, flight restrictions put in place following the shooting down of the UNMISS helicopter in December 2012, which have severely restricted the Mission's aerial reconnaissance capability, hampering its ability to conduct surveillance, early warning and deterrence activities.

36. As part of the overall engagement with the Sudan People's Liberation Army, UNMISS conducted classes at the Sudan People's Liberation Army Staff College on the principles of the United Nations and peacekeeping for 50 officers at the level of Lieutenant-Colonel to Brigadier-General.

Police component

37. As at 24 April, the police component stood at 651 against an authorized strength of 900, from 42 Member States.

38. Registration of the South Sudan National Police Service was completed, with the names of a total of 46,427 officers entered into an electronic database. The database figures have been reconciled with the payroll, and the process for removing over 11,000 ghost workers from the system is under way. In April, with support from Germany and UNMISS, the National Operations Centre was established to improve incident reporting by the South Sudan National Police Service. Other police activities of the Mission included the training of 120 officers of the livestock patrol unit, and the provision of support for the establishment of an oversight mechanism within the South Sudan National Police Service to handle cases of misconduct.

Riverine capability

39. A formal agreement for the use of United Nations country team riverine capability could not be reached, and the use of the country team boats by UNMISS is currently limited to civilian personnel only, on a case-by-case basis. The wet lease of suitable boats will be explored in 2014.

Protection of civilians

40. The challenges related to the protection of civilians centred on Jonglei State, where the Mission continued to implement its three-tiered protection of civilians strategy. Through the first tier, which involves protection through a political process, UNMISS engaged Government and Sudan People's Liberation Army officials at all levels to reiterate their primary responsibility to protect civilians. The Mission also liaised with affected Dinka Bor, Lou Nuer and Murle communities to urge restraint and dialogue. As the Sudan People's Liberation Army intensified military operations against the Yau Yau group, UNMISS increased its demarches, including through the issuances of a public statement on 8 April emphasizing the particular importance of distinguishing between combatants and civilians, and through the diplomatic community.

41. Under the second tier, namely, protection from physical violence, UNMISS increased its military presence in Jonglei State from two to seven companies to conduct patrols for deterrence and increased its civilian presence for monitoring.

42. The Mission also continued to provide temporary physical protection to thousands of civilians, mostly women, children and the elderly, inside its bases in Pibor, Gumuruk and Manyabol. Exchanges of fire between the Sudan People's Liberation Army and armed elements in and around Pibor from March onwards resulted in civilians' seeking protection inside the UNMISS county support base in Pibor. An incident on 6 March resulted in approximately 900 civilians seeking refuge, and incidents on 21 and 22 March caused more than 1,100 civilians to seek protection in the UNMISS base. Similar incidents continued throughout April and May, resulting in approximately 400-450 civilians seeking refuge on 29 April; approximately 200 civilians seeking refuge on 8 May; and 100 civilians seeking refuge on 14 May. In other examples in Jonglei State, UNMISS also provided protection to approximately 700 civilians in its base in Gumuruk on 29 and 30 March and to 33 civilians in its base in Manyabol on 26 May.

43. Finally, under the third tier, which focuses on longer-term efforts to build a protective environment, UNMISS deployed 245 civilian-led integrated teams countrywide to monitor protection issues. The Mission also conducted 26 training events with the Government on rule of law issues and 38 training events for the South Sudan National Police Service on human rights.

44. In April, the Mission also completed internal training on the protection of civilians for more than 400 UNMISS personnel, which led to the development of State-level action plans to implement the overall UNMISS protection of civilians strategy. In partnership with the United States of America, UNMISS also conducted a scenario-based table-top simulation exercise on the protection of civilians from 7 to 9 May in Juba to enable the Mission to test and improve its guidelines and procedures for rapid response to crises.

Early warning and conflict mitigation

45. In the tri-State area of Unity, Warrap and Lakes States, UNMISS continued to support the efforts of State governments to deter and mitigate cross-State inter-communal conflict through Operation Longhorn, in which components of the Mission and local authorities share information on insecurity and facilitate the coordination of State authorities' responses. UNMISS continued to show military

presence in high-risk locations and also facilitated dialogue among members of State legislative assemblies from constituencies bordering the tri-State area by linking them via teleconferencing facilities. Cattle-raiding and conflict across State borders featured prominently in the dialogue. In Jonglei State, the Government decided to deploy 2,000 auxiliary police to Pibor County to address cattle-raiding and inter-communal violence. Implementation took time, and initial positive progress was marred by incidents of human rights violations until the auxiliary police withdrew in April.

46. On 11 March, the National Legislative Assembly summoned the governors of Lakes, Unity and Warrap States to discuss responses to tri-State violence. Strong cooperation between UNMISS and the authorities was highlighted, as was the vital role of the Mission in monitoring and improving communities' sense of security through its deterrent presence.

Child protection

47. The National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, in collaboration with UNMISS and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), facilitated the release and family reunification of 61 boys from Sudan People's Liberation Army barracks in Mapel, Western Bahr el Ghazal State, and Pakur in Unity State. UNMISS and UNICEF also assisted in the recovery of four girls abducted in Jonglei State and in the rescue of eight children from LRA in the border area of Western Equatoria State. Plans to release children associated with the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Unity State have been finalized by the Government, with support from UNMISS and UNICEF. As at 29 May, of the 11 schools occupied by South Sudan's security forces, five have been vacated. The issue of the remaining six schools has been raised with the highest levels of the Sudan People's Liberation Army, and with continued advocacy it is expected that the Sudan People's Liberation Army will relocate elsewhere. UNMISS also facilitated targeted training on child protection for 587 Sudan People's Liberation Army troops.

Conflict-related sexual violence

48. During the reporting period, UNMISS provided awareness-raising sessions on sexual violence for Sudan People's Liberation Army and South Sudan National Police Service officers. For example, on 20 April, in Lakes State, the Mission trained 60 female Sudan People's Liberation Army officers and staff on responses to sexual violence. UNMISS investigated cases of alleged sexual violence linked to inter-communal conflict across the country, including the abduction of women and children, forced marriage and sexual violence perpetrated by the security forces.

Justice and corrections

49. UNMISS continued to support the Government of South Sudan in strengthening civil and military justice systems through capacity-building, technical support and civic education. The Mission provided support to high-level national workshops on traditional justice and legal aid and helped the University of Juba convene public lectures on legal and constitutional issues. The Mission also continued to support the expansion of juvenile remand review boards, and, in cooperation with UNDP, facilitated Government-led rule of law forums at the State level. UNMISS also provided technical support to the Sudan People's Liberation

Army Directorate of Military Justice on the review of the Sudan People's Liberation Army Act and its regulations, as well as capacity-building to the Sudan People's Liberation Army Directorate of Military Justice and Military Police to strengthen their coordination mechanisms.

50. The National Prison Service of South Sudan made significant efforts to improve prison conditions, including the establishment of a Food and Nutrition Unit. On 26 April, the Council of Ministers approved far-reaching measures to reform the prison system, including the introduction of alternatives to imprisonment, intensification of prison agriculture and industry projects, and construction of a Prisons College and three prisons training schools. UNMISS and UNDP also continued to support personnel registration and screening for the National Prison Service of South Sudan, which is a critical step in right-sizing the Service. Meanwhile, UNMISS continued working with counterparts in the Government to address prolonged arbitrary detentions, including through awareness-raising, dissemination of data and the provision of support to the launch of mobile courts and the temporary deployment of judges.

51. During the reporting period, 163 former prisoners arrived in Juba as part of an amnesty of prisoners of South Sudanese origin granted by the Sudan in December 2012.

Human rights

52. The arbitrary arrest and detention of individuals perceived to be critical of the Government continued, as did detentions without charge or court appearances, and detentions of civilians in military facilities. In early May, the acting managing editor of the newspaper *Juba Monitor* was arrested and detained without access to legal counsel for three days. Across South Sudan, UNMISS was constrained in its ability to investigate several reports of grave human rights violations owing to insecurity or denial of access to detainees. In Lakes State, UNMISS was granted regular access to interview civilian detainees held at military facilities only in April, when a total of 69 civilians were still detained there. On 29 April, the former director of Rumbek Prison, three prison officers and five police officers detained at the Langchok military detention facility by order of the acting Governor of Lakes State since 21 February, were released. UNMISS has engaged with the acting Governor and officials at the highest levels of the Government to raise concerns related to the human rights situation in Lakes State.

53. The Mission continued to receive reports of grave human rights violations committed by members of the security forces, in particular in areas of Jonglei State. Of particular concern were: reports that members of the Sudan People's Liberation Army had shot at a group of civilians between Pibor and Gumuruk in Jonglei State on 1 April, killing five and wounding up to 10; reports of the killing of civilians, the alleged burning of houses and a clinic in Budi County, Eastern Equatoria State, by Sudan People's Liberation Army soldiers on 16 April; and reports that members of the Sudan People's Liberation Army had shot and killed a woman and two of her children and seriously wounded another child at Maniyabok near Pibor on 7 May. On 15 April, the South Sudan National Police Service also informed UNMISS that auxiliary police in Manyabol, Jonglei State, had shot dead one woman on 6 April and another three civilians on 12 April. On 20 May, in Pibor, Sudan People's Liberation Army s[illegible]iers reportedly looted and vandalized a primary school located

opposite the County Commissioner's office. UNMISS followed up on those and other incidents and has conducted initial fact-finding investigations to verify the reports.

54. On 17 May, President Kiir issued a statement expressing deep concern over violence perpetrated against civilians in Jonglei State, as well as the looting and destruction of their property and that of humanitarian agencies in Pibor town, Jonglei State, including by national security forces. He vowed that those responsible would be held accountable. The outcome of several Government investigations, including into the alleged extrajudicial killing of 13 people by members of the Sudan People's Liberation Army in the village of Lotho, Gumuruk payam, Jonglei State, in December 2012, remain pending.

55. On 5 April, UNMISS released its report on the investigation into the attack on 8 February in Wangar in Jonglei State, which found that a group of armed elements had attacked a group of Lou Nuer pastoralists, mostly women and children, killing more than 100 of them. The report highlighted the responsibility of the Government to protect civilians and the urgent need to improve its early warning systems.

56. In Western Bahr el Ghazal State, three judges were designated by the Chief Justice to hear cases related to the violence in Wau in December 2012. Following discussions with the Governor and the Chief Justice, the Mission provided s[illegible]port for the transport of the judges to Wau. The trials of detainees, some of whom are members of the security forces, are proceeding, although there have not yet been any arrests or charges filed against any members of the security forces alleged to have been involved in the shooting of nine unarmed protestors on 9 December 2012. In monitoring the trials, UNMISS noted that basic guarantees of fair trial had been observed, including access to defence counsel. However, reports of intimidation by the security forces of members of the defence counsel team and witnesses, as well as of possible Government interference in the judicial process, remained causes for concern.

57. The Government took preliminary steps towards becoming a party to a number of important human rights and refugee treaties. On 17 May, the Council of Ministers approved the legal opinions for accession to the nine core international human rights treaties, plus the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. This package of international instruments is being submitted to the National Legislative Assembly for ratification.

58. On 8 April, the Mission finalized its standard operating procedure on implementation of the United Nations human rights due diligence policy regarding UNMISS support to the Government of South Sudan security forces.

Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

59. The pilot phase of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration began on 15 April at the transitional facility in Mapel, Western Bahr el Ghazal State. Of the target caseload of 500 ex-combatants, the first group of approximately 236, including 222 men and 14 women, has been demobilized, verified and registered at the facility, where the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is providing skills training with in-kind support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The pilot phase will mark the start of a

multi-year disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme aimed at right-sizing South Sudan's armed forces and other uniformed services. The Government has already requested support for a second round of demobilization to commence by the end of 2013, although approval should be subject to a full review of the pilot phase, including the sustainability of the initiative and its linkage to security sector reform.

60. In addition to building the transitional facility in Mapel, UNMISS provided training for the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission trainers and case workers managing the facility, and continued the construction of two additional facilities. The Mission is also implementing 15 reinsertion projects in the communities where the facilities are located.

Security sector reform

61. In collaboration with the African Union, Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, UNMISS provided technical training and logistical support to Government-led national consultations on a draft national security policy, which sets out core values, national interests and a strategic security vision, and highlights challenges and opportunities posed by the security environment. The consultations included State authorities and representatives of civil society, as well as traditional leaders and political parties in all 10 States.

62. With UNMISS support, the Government also established two security sector oversight coordination mechanisms in Lakes and Western Equatoria States. As part of its engagement with the Sudan People's Liberation Army, the Mission also trained members of the Sudan People's Liberation Army and South Sudan National Police Service in accountability mechanisms, as well as in the marking, registration and physical security of small arms.

Mine action

63. The United Nations Mine Action Service and its partners surveyed 404 kilometres of roads, including the main road between Bor and Malakal. Of the total 137,944,810 square metres estimated to be a contaminated area for known hazards in South Sudan, a total of 6,897,094 square metres of both residential and agricultural land were cleared of mines during the reporting period. This represents 5 per cent of the total known contaminated area. Meanwhile, nearly 22,000 individuals received mine risk education. The Mine Action Service is collaborating with the United Nations police and other partners in training national police explosive ordnance disposal teams. The Mine Action Service is also investigating unconfirmed reports of remining in Jonglei State.

Implementation of the Peacebuilding Support Plan

64. The Peacebuilding Support Plan continues to be implemented, albeit at a slower pace than expected owing to insecurity, political constraints and austerity. Upon receipt of $10 million from the Peacebuilding Support Office, the South Sudan Peacebuilding Fund Steering Committee was established on 9 March. The Committee comprises representatives from the Government, international partners, the United Nations and civil society, and the funds have now been allocated to two priority deliverables in the Peacebuilding Support Plan: vocational and literacy training for youth; and the building of *haffirs* and water-points in crisis-prone areas. UNMISS and UNDP are working to finalize a joint road map on integrated United

Nations support to the 2015 elections. The Mission has also provided support to the successful holding of peace conferences in Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Eastern Equatoria and Unity States.

Quick-impact projects

65. For the fiscal year 2012/13, UNMISS has allocated almost $2 million towards quick-impact projects at the county level. To ensure local participation, the Mission facilitated the creation of Community Development Grant Committees, which are responsible for identifying and prioritizing projects and will aim to address community infrastructure needs.

VII. Humanitarian situation, recovery and development

66. Hostilities in Jonglei State, the refugee situation and food insecurity were the key humanitarian challenges. While an overall improvement in food security was reported compared with 2012, it is anticipated that at least 1 million people will continue to be severely food insecure in 2013.

67. Thousands of people have been internally displaced in Jonglei State since March. Since the beginning of 2013, over 5,000 South Sudanese, the majority from Jonglei State, have been registered in the Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya, while more than 20,000 people from Jonglei State have arrived in Ethiopia. The arrival of refugees into South Sudan from Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States in the Sudan has decreased, and estimates of anticipated arrivals during 2013 have been lowered from 350,000 to 263,000. A new refugee site opened in Unity State in April, and another opened in Upper Nile State in May; transfers to those new camps are ongoing.

68. The hepatitis E outbreak in refugee sites in Upper Nile and Unity States that was reported in mid-2012 was brought under control by the first quarter of 2013. Aid organizations maintained water and sanitation programmes to ensure disease control. An outbreak of meningitis that was reported in Upper Nile State in April had resulted in 141 cases as of 26 May, 7 of which were fatal, before it was brought under control.

69. Humanitarian access continues to be undermined by ongoing active hostilities, attacks against aid workers, Government interference in humanitarian activities and the impassability of roads given the onset of the rainy season. Government interference included the attempted expulsion of two international staff members working with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and at least 10 other humanitarian workers from their regular duty stations since the beginning of the year. Increased hostilities between the Sudan People's Liberation Army and armed groups and the direct targeting of humanitarian workers over the course of March and April led to the temporary suspension of almost all humanitarian activities in Pibor. Following the relocation of aid workers from Pibor town, State security forces indiscriminately looted civilian property and humanitarian supplies and partially destroyed a medical facility. Food items, including nutritional supplements intended for malnourished children, were also looted from the storage facility of the World Food Programme.

70. The International Organization for Migration registered over 29,000 South Sudanese returnees, mainly from the Sudan, marking a sharp decline from the nearly 60,000 returnees registered during the corresponding period in 2012. Approximately

70,000 South Sudanese nationals are expected to return in 2013, including those who were stranded in Khartoum and Kosti, from the Sudan. Return conditions remained hazardous, however, with insecurity along most routes and continuing difficulties in crossing borders. Reintegration opportunities for returnees remained scarce, despite efforts to develop adequate land allocation policies at the central level.

VIII. Cross-cutting issues in the Mission

Public information

71. UNMISS continued its outreach to increase public understanding about the Mission's mandate. In Jonglei State, United Nations Radio Miraya broadcast messages stressing the impartiality of UNMISS in protecting civilians, while the Mission organized four public workshops on its mandate.

Implementation of the review of civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict

72. The next phase of the national staff development programme, through which 1,500 staff members have been trained thus far in management, leadership and technical subjects, will commence in June 2013, with a focus on vocational and technical skills, and information technology.

73. UNMISS is raising awareness of local business communities on United Nations procurement opportunities through the High-level Committee on Management Procurement Network.

74. Under the Intergovernmental Authority on Development Regional Initiative for Capacity Enhancement in South Sudan, 44 civil servants seconded from the Government of Kenya and embedded in core ministerial functions of the Government of South Sudan, completed their two-year assignment in May.

Conduct and discipline

75. UNMISS continued awareness-raising on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. A total of 5,285 individuals from the Mission, the United Nations country team, the Government and civil society attended UNMISS-delivered training across the country. The Mission is developing a similar outreach campaign for the local population.

Women, peace and security

76. The United Nations continued to provide technical support and training to the Government of South Sudan on gender mainstreaming, the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, and ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. UNMISS and partners also provided logistical support to women's organizations to hold the first women's national conference on constitutional development from 6 to 10 May in Juba. Proposals formulated at the conference included a 35 per cent quota for female representation at all levels of Government, including the civil service and security forces, as well as in political parties, and a 5 per cent national budget allocation for women's empowerment programmes. From 23 to 27 April, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women conducted training for 25 women leaders selected from four States (Warrap, Lakes, Eastern Equatoria and Western

Equatoria) aimed at supporting the capacity-building of women in peacebuilding and mediation and conflict resolution at the community level.

HIV/AIDS

77. The United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS provided technical and financial support to the AIDS Commission to develop a national strategic plan for 2013-2017, as well as technical support on HIV/AIDS legislation and training on the prevention, treatment and care of HIV/AIDS to national and State-level ministries, security services and the general population.

Staff security

78. The main threats to United Nations personnel in South Sudan emanated from ill-discipline, command and control challenges, and lack of understanding among national security services of the rights and privileges of United Nations personnel, as well as activities of armed groups and criminal activities.

79. The United Nations Board of Inquiry investigation into the 21 December 2012 shooting down of an UNMISS helicopter, in which four Russian crew members were killed, has been completed. The report established the responsibility of the Sudan People's Liberation Army for the incident.

80. A number of violations of the status-of-forces agreement occurred during the reporting period involving UNMISS staff, including seven cases of arrest and detention, one assault, and one other case involving the illegal search of United Nations vehicles at Sudan People's Liberation Army checkpoints in Juba. For example, on 17 March, in Rumbek, Lakes State, one international UNMISS staff member driving a United Nations vehicle and one international non-governmental organization staff member driving the organization's vehicle, were stopped by armed members of the Sudan People's Liberation Army near the Lakes State Hospital. They were harassed and detained for one hour at the local police station.

81. UNMISS continues to raise violations of the status-of-forces agreement with the Government, both individually and collectively. On 30 May, as part of its engagement strategy with the Government on the safety and security of United Nations personnel, UNMISS gave a detailed presentation on the status-of-forces agreement and host government responsibilities to the Government-UNMISS Joint Mechanism on mandate implementation and raised serious concerns about the situation. The Government undertook to examine a detailed list of specific violations and hold further discussions with UNMISS on how to sensitize all personnel of the Government security agencies to the terms of the status-of-forces agreement in order to curb the incidence of violations.

82. The unilateral expulsion on 23 October 2012 of a senior Human Rights Officer from UNMISS, which had no justification and was in clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the status-of-forces agreement, has yet to be reversed.

83. With the attacks on the United Nations mentioned above in paragraphs 22 and 23, additional mitigation measures have been put in place to protect the personnel and assets of the Organization. Coordination and communication with national security forces on movements of convoys, patrols and flights has been enhanced, and all movement in high-risk areas now requires additional review of the criticality of the task to be accomplished. In addition, the Mission is exploring the possibility of

employing direct communications facilities at the division headquarters of the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Jonglei State to enhance communication and safety.

Review of the Mission's mandate implementation

84. In advance of the expiration of the mandate of UNMISS in July 2013, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Field Support and the Mission conducted a comprehensive review of the Mission's operations, including a military capability study, in April. The review concluded that the core mandate of UNMISS, namely, the protection of civilians and support for the establishment and extension of accountable State authority, remained valid.

85. Yet the review found that UNMISS, while making progress in the implementation of its mandate, has faced considerable security and political challenges which have curtailed its operational capacity and which have shifted the initial assumptions and resource allocation plans that were made in 2011. The Mission has been in constant crisis management mode in Jonglei State, and its air and ground movements have been hampered by attacks on its personnel and assets, the lack of a sufficient number of military helicopters and restrictions imposed on the commercially contracted civilian helicopters owing to insecurity. The deployment of key military enabling units has been delayed, and UNMISS is currently facing a de facto shortfall in engineering capacity of over 50 per cent. This has constrained the Mission's plans to decentralize its presence to the county level in order to support the extension of State authority through the county support bases.

86. Notwithstanding those challenges, the review reiterated that the prevention and resolution of conflicts ultimately requires increased capacity and resolve on the part of the Government to address recurrent tensions through inclusive and accountable decision-making processes and institutions. The review stressed that in order to meet this goal and fulfil its protection mandate, the Mission's efforts to support the political settlement of conflicts and invest in the establishment and extension of effective and accountable State authority should be given the same importance as its crisis management activities.

87. The review identified areas within the Mission requiring adjustment in order to better respond to those challenges and emerging threats. It recommended, inter alia, that UNMISS develop options for the geographical reconfiguration of its military and asset deployment so as to focus on volatile high-risk areas and associated protection requirements. It also noted that support for the extension of State authority would require cooperation with other partners, including the International Financial Institutions and donor agencies. Funding from donor countries would be necessary to support programmes at the State level to provide the local administrative institutions with basic operational support. The review thus recommended that UNMISS and the United Nations country team undertake a joint review of the United Nations family's respective comparative advantages in support of the extension of civilian State authority by the end of 2013.

88. UNMISS is currently facing a grave mobility crisis, which is having a severe impact on the delivery of the Mission's priority tasks as well as on its ability to protect the United Nations family's personnel and assets. The Mission's military is affected by a critical limitation of capacity for rapid reaction and inability to collect early warning information through aerial reconnaissance. The Mission's ability to provide a timely response to protection needs and access vulnerable population

centres are hampered by the lack of adequate mobility by air, land and water. The Mission's aerial reconnaissance capability is underresourced and further constrained by stringent, but essential, aviation safety rules. There is also a gap of three military helicopters. The only dedicated heavy lift capacity available to the Mission to move forces and vehicles is an Mi-26 helicopter, which is shared with UNISFA. Movement by road is challenging, particularly in Jonglei State where fighting is ongoing. The ambush of 9 April 2013 underlines the risks for Mission convoys. The review concluded, therefore, that the provision of force multipliers was essential and would enable the Mission to quickly and effectively offset the numerical inferiority that United Nations troops may be confronted with during engagements in the protection of civilians and in meeting force protection needs.

Financial aspects

89. The General Assembly, by its resolution 66/243 B, appropriated the amount of $839,490,000 for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013.

90. As at 7 June 2013, unpaid assessed contributions to the UNMISS Special Account amount to $50.1 million. Total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations at the same date amount to $1,236.4 million.

91. As at 7 June 2013, reimbursement to troop-contributing governments for troop and contingent-owned equipment costs has been made for the period to 31 January 2013 and 31 December 2012, respectively, in accordance with the quarterly payment schedule.

IX. Observations and recommendations

92. Nearly two years into its independence, the Republic of South Sudan continues its journey as the world's newest country. I commend South Sudan's progress in a number of important areas. These include, most notably, improved relations with the Sudan, the internal dialogue with armed groups, which has yielded some positive results, a renewed commitment to advancing the national reconciliation process, advances in the transformation of the South Sudan National Police Service and steps taken to end prolonged, arbitrary detentions.

93. Nevertheless, a number of setbacks occurred which could undermine such progress. Those involved a marked deterioration in the security situation in Jonglei State and continuing human rights violations by national security institutions. The reach of State authority in conflict-prone areas, such as Jonglei State, also remains constrained, and efforts to establish effective rule of law throughout the country have yielded limited results.

94. South Sudan continues to face challenges in implementing political reforms and strengthening public institutions. Bodies crucial to successful transition, such as the National Constitutional Review Commission and the National Elections Commission, need adequate budgetary allocations from the Government to advance their work. Although appointed in December 2012, members of the Political Parties Council, the functioning of which is essential to the registration of political parties prior to the elections, have not yet been sworn in.

95. While the demands imposed by the austerity budget are stringent, institution-building must be given a high priority as South Sudan consolidates its political transition. Security can be guaranteed across the country only when there is inclusive governance and public trust in the democratic process. I recommend that UNMISS extend its support for the preparation of the elections in 2015. Details of this support will be finalized pending the outcome of a planned United Nations needs assessment mission.

96. Critical to South Sudan's political transition will be the expansion of political space within the country. I remain disturbed by the erosion of respect for the right to freedom of expression and the intimidation of the media and civil society in particular. I am concerned that, despite official and public commitments to improve respect for human rights by the country's top leadership, national and State authorities are struggling to translate those assurances into action. Cases of arbitrary arrest, detention, torture and extrajudicial killings by security forces and agencies, as well as the inability of the authorities to hold those responsible to account, are particularly worrisome. I call upon the Government to take urgent measures to curb ongoing human rights violations. In addition to my regular reports and briefings to the Security Council, UNMISS will enhance its human rights reporting through the issuance of thematic or incident-related public reports.

97. I am deeply troubled by the escalation of violence in Jonglei State, as well as the continuing inter-communal violence in the tri-State area. In Jonglei State, clashes between the David Yau Yau armed group and the Sudan People's Liberation Army have led to the loss of life and property and the displacement of the civilian population. I am alarmed by the violence against United Nations personnel and aid workers and their assets in Jonglei State, especially where humanitarian access remains the key challenge to meeting urgent humanitarian needs in Pibor County. The lack of verifiable information from either side about civilian casualties, as well as casualties within armed groups, is also disconcerting.

98. I urge the Government to do more to establish effective strategies to address the underlying political causes of perennial violence and bring lasting peace and stability to those volatile areas. The establishment of the National Reconciliation Committee is an indication of the readiness to foster national dialogue. It is vital that armed groups pursuing violent conflict renounce their armed struggles and address their grievances within the political framework.

99. Given the serious operational challenges facing the Mission, as well as the critical resource and capability gaps that are undermining the Mission's mobility and thus its ability to implement its mandate, the Secretariat, working with UNMISS, will identify preferable and available options for the generation of force multipliers (such as unarmed, unmanned aerial systems, helicopter gunships and supplementary heavy lift and riverine capabilities), drawing on the recently completed military capability study. The deployment of the unarmed, unmanned aerial systems will be considered only once the pilot project within the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo has been evaluated, and helicopter gunships will be considered as a shared asset within the framework of inter-mission cooperation.

100. While UNMISS continues to focus on the protection of civilians as one of its core tasks, the primary responsibility for the protection of civilians in South Sudan lies with the Government. A peacekeeping mission, however configured, cannot

replace the Government, which is also responsible for ensuring the safety and security, and freedom of movement, of United Nations personnel and assets deployed to assist it in this regard. I reiterate my condemnation of violence against United Nations personnel in South Sudan and recall the requirement for the Government to hold the perpetrators of those attacks accountable, irrespective of who the perpetrators are. In particular, those responsible in the Sudan People's Liberation Army for the December 2012 shooting of the UNMISS helicopter must be brought to justice immediately.

101. I recommend a further one-year extension of the mandate of UNMISS. The end goal remains for the Government to progressively develop its ability and authority to prevent, mitigate and resolve inter-communal tensions and conflicts through an effective civilian administration where law and order institutions play a central role. The Sudan People's Liberation Army should be gradually transformed and its operational activities restricted to national defence. The benchmarks for measuring progress towards this end state will be circulated separately to Council members.

102. Finally, I would like to thank my Special Representative, Hilde Frafjord Johnson, as well as the civilian, military and police personnel serving in UNMISS, for their dedication to the cause of consolidating peace in South Sudan. In addition, I am grateful to the United Nations country team and its partners for their work in promoting development and stability in South Sudan, as well as to the Member States who contribute troops and police to the Mission. The peacekeepers and United Nations civilian staff who have made the ultimate sacrifice will be forever remembered for their bravery, dedication and commitment to peace for South Sudan.

United Nations A/67/897–S/2013/367

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
21 June 2013
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 105
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Identical letters dated 20 June 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to draw your attention to the following information:

Over the last two and a half years, since the outbreak of the crisis in Syria, the head of the so-called International Union of Muslim Scholars Yusuf al-Qaradawi and a clique of purported Muslim scholars and sheikhs such as Abdulaziz bin Abdullah Al al-Shaykh and Muhammad al-Arifi of Saudi Arabia, Safwat Hijazi and Muhammad Hasan of Egypt, and Shafi Sultan al-Ajami of Kuwait, have continuously and repeatedly issued *takfirist* fatwas, rulings and statements advocating terrorism and supporting its perpetrators. Their actions contravene religious and humanitarian principles and values, human rights principles and United Nations resolutions, directly abetting the Al-Qaida organization and associated *takfirist* movements active in Syria. Such fatwas are political, despite their religious veneer. They are part of an aggressive incitement campaign spearheaded by Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and certain Western States.

In his Friday sermon of 31 May 2013, as in all of his Friday sermons, Al-Qaradawi held forth from his pulpit in Doha, expounding his ideology of incitement and advocating killing, hatred, extremism and "jihad". He described a religious denomination in Syria as greater infidels than "Jews and Christians". Through such incitement, Al-Qaradawi passed a death sentence on three denominations and religions, "the Nusayris, the Jews and the Christians", which are spread all over the world. He drew on the nature and substance of a campaign of incitement that is characteristic of extremist terrorist organizations such as Al-Qaida.

In pursuit of incitement and sectarian strife, Al-Qaradawi and a number of scholars of strife held a conference in Cairo on 12 and 13 June 2013 entitled "Support for the Syrian people". Al-Qaradawi, along with a number of the scholars of incitement and strife who took the floor, again fomented extremism and fanaticism against other confessions. Al-Qaradawi stated that a widespread Islamic

denomination were "idolaters" and that they were fighting the Sunnis. He called clearly and explicitly for an uprising and a campaign against them, calling on the Muslim masses around the world to defend their brethren. In so doing, he has adopted and legitimized *takfir* and incitement to murder.

Muhammad al-Arifi, head of the so-called World Union of Preachers, lost no time in calling for the terrorists he referred to as "Mujahidin" to be armed and trained to fight in Syria. Some days earlier, a *salafist takfirist* sheikh in Kuwait, Shafi al-Ajami, who teaches at the College of Sharia at Kuwait University, went on satellite television to recognize clearly and explicitly that a terrorist faction of the "Al-Nusrah Front" had, at his behest and with his funding, perpetrated the horrifying massacre of dozens of innocent civilians in the Syrian village of Hatlah, in the Governorate of Dayr al-Zawr. He said: "Today, we took the village of Hatlah and slaughtered Mr. Husayn and his son with knives. The towns of Nubul and Zahra in Aleppo will be next". Mr. Al-Ajami had previously funded, armed and deployed to Syria hundreds of *takfirist* terrorists.

The outcome document of the conference called shamelessly for "an uprising and jihad with mind, funds and weapons and all forms of jihad and assistance" on Syrian territory. That call amounts to directly recruiting armed terrorists from around the world, infiltrating them into Syria and supporting them through every means as part of a *takfirist*, *salafist* and Wahhabi agenda. Its purpose is bring to completion the bloodthirsty approach adopted by numerous regional and Western States, particularly Turkey, Qatar and Saudi Arabia, in order to destroy Syria and sow dissension among its people. It is intended to justify the systematic killing of innocent Syrian civilians; slaughter and rape; the eating of human hearts; acts of genocide and mass murder; the detonation of car bombs; the demolition of infrastructure and public and private property; and the destruction of Syrian civilization, history and culture, all the while claiming to rescue the Syrian people. That is why the so-called Union of Muslim Scholars condemned the inclusion by the Security Council of the "Al-Nusrah Front" on the list established and maintained by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011). The Union considers that group to be part of the "Syrian revolution".

By allowing the sheikhs of strife to incite terrorism and murder from its pulpits, the Egyptian Government has shown clearly that it is an accomplice in those terrorist crimes and the shedding of Syrian blood.

The International Union of Muslim Scholars was founded in June 2004 in Dublin and moved its headquarters to Qatar in March 2012. Through the efforts of certain sheikhs, it has become a prominent source of incitement to terrorism, strife and extremism, not to mention an open and explicit means to recruit, fund, arm and provide every form of support to terrorists, including the Al-Qaida organization.

The Syrian Arab Republic considers that the scholars of strife, incitement, *takfir* and open advocacy of murder, along with the Governments that support them and their fatwas, bear direct responsibility for the shedding of Syrian blood. By inciting terrorism, by funding it directly, by recruiting and sheltering terrorists and by seeking to destroy Syria and change its Government against the will of its people, they are blatantly intervening in the country's internal affairs and violating the principles of international law and the Security Council resolutions that condemn terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. They are committing an act of aggression against Syria and threatening the use of force against it.

In setting out those realities before the Security Council and the international community, Syria requests them to shoulder their responsibilities under the counter-terrorism resolutions of the Council, particularly resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 1989 (2011). Syria requests that the States involved in supporting terrorism in the country, particularly Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and France, desist from such violations, which endanger the peace and security of Syria and the region.

Syria again highlights the threat posed by the spread of extremism, terrorism, *takfirist* ideology and incitement to murder and fanaticism. It warns of the perils of involvement in supporting *takfirist* Al-Qaida-linked terrorism such as that of the "Al-Nusrah Front" and its allies the Islamic Brigades and the "Free Syrian Army", most of whose units have declared their allegiance to the "Al-Nusrah Front".

I should be grateful if this letter could be issued as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 105, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2013/368

Security Council

Distr.: General
24 June 2013

Original: English

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its commitment to the continuing and full implementation, in a mutually reinforcing manner, of resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1325 (2000), 1612 (2005), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006), 1820 (2008), 1882 (2009), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1894 (2009), 1960 (2010), 1998 (2011) and 2068 (2012), and all relevant statements of its President,

Thanking the Secretary-General for the report of 12 March 2013 (S/2013/149) and taking note of the analysis and recommendations contained therein, but remaining deeply concerned over the slow implementation of important aspects of resolution 1960 (2010) to prevent sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations and noting as documented in the Secretary-General's report that sexual violence occurs in such situations throughout the world,

Recognizing the Declaration on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict adopted by G8 foreign ministers in London on 11 April 2013, and the commitments it makes in this regard,

Recognizing that consistent and rigorous prosecution of sexual violence crimes as well as national ownership and responsibility in addressing the root causes of sexual violence in armed conflict are central to deterrence and prevention as is challenging the myths that sexual violence in armed conflict is a cultural phenomenon or an inevitable consequence of war or a lesser crime,

Affirming that women's political, social and economic empowerment, gender equality and the enlistment of men and boys in the effort to combat all forms of violence against women are central to long-term efforts to prevent sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations; and *emphasizing* the importance of the full implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) while noting the ongoing work on a set of indicators for the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security, and recognizing UN-Women's efforts in this area,

Please recycle

Noting with concern that sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations disproportionately affects women and girls, as well as groups that are particularly vulnerable or may be specifically targeted, while also affecting men and boys and those secondarily traumatized as forced witnesses of sexual violence against family members; and *emphasizing* that acts of sexual violence in such situations not only severely impede the critical contributions of women to society, but also impede durable peace and security as well as sustainable development,

Recognizing that States bear the primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of all persons within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction as provided for by international law; and *reaffirming* that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to ensure the protection of civilians,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States in accordance with the Charter,

Recalling the inclusion of a range of sexual violence offences in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the statutes of the ad hoc international criminal tribunals,

Noting the provision in the Arms Trade Treaty that exporting States Parties shall take into account the risk of covered conventional arms or items being used to commit or facilitate serious acts of gender-based violence or serious acts of violence against women and children,

Further recalling that international humanitarian law prohibits rape and other forms of sexual violence,

Recalling the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations Support to non-United Nations Security Forces as a tool to enhance compliance with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, including to address sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General and stressing that the present resolution does not seek to make any legal determination as to whether situations that are referred to in the Secretary-General's report are or are not armed conflicts within the context of the Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols thereto, nor does it prejudge the legal status of non-State parties involved in these situations,

1. *Affirms* that sexual violence, when used or commissioned as a method or tactic of war or as a part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, can significantly exacerbate and prolong situations of armed conflict and may impede the restoration of international peace and security; *emphasizes* in this regard that effective steps to prevent and respond to such acts significantly contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security; and *stresses* women's participation as essential to any prevention and protection response;

2. *Notes* that sexual violence can constitute a crime against humanity or a constitutive act with respect to genocide; further recalls that rape and other forms of serious sexual violence in armed conflict are war crimes; *calls upon* Member States to comply with their relevant obligations to continue to fight impunity by investigating and prosecuting those subject to their jurisdiction who are responsible for such crimes; *encourages* Member States to include the full range of crimes of sexual violence in national penal legislation to enable prosecutions for such acts;

recognizes that effective investigation and documentation of sexual violence in armed conflict is instrumental both in bringing perpetrators to justice and ensuring access to justice for survivors;

3. *Notes* that the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern committed against women and girls has been strengthened through the work of the ICC, ad hoc and mixed tribunals, as well as specialized chambers in national tribunals; *reiterates* its intention to continue forcefully to fight impunity and uphold accountability with appropriate means;

4. *Draws attention* to the importance of a comprehensive approach to transitional justice in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, encompassing the full range of judicial and non-judicial measures, as appropriate;

5. *Recognizes* the need for more systematic monitoring of and attention to sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations and other women and peace and security commitments in its own work and, in this regard, expresses its intent to employ, as appropriate, all means at its disposal to ensure women's participation in all aspects of mediation, post-conflict recovery and peacebuilding and to address sexual violence in conflict, including, inter alia, in the establishment and review of peacekeeping and political mandates, public statements, country visits, fact-finding missions, international commissions of inquiry, consultations with regional bodies and in the work of relevant Security Council sanctions committees;

6. *Recognizes* the need for more timely, objective, accurate and reliable information as a basis for prevention and response and requests the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations entities to accelerate the establishment and implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence, including rape in situations of armed conflict and post-conflict and other situations relevant to the implementation of resolution 1888 (2009), as appropriate, and taking into account the specificity of each country;

7. *Calls for* the further deployment of Women Protection Advisors (WPA) in accordance with resolution 1888 to facilitate the implementation of Security Council resolutions on women and peace and security and calls upon the Secretary-General to ensure that the need for, and the number and roles of WPAs are systematically assessed during the planning and review of each United Nations peacekeeping and political mission, and to ensure that these experts are adequately trained and deployed in a timely manner; and *recognizes* the role of UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict in facilitating coordinated responses of relevant peacekeeping, humanitarian, human rights, political and security actors and emphasizes the need for enhanced coordination, information sharing, analysis, response planning and implementation across these sectors;

8. *Recognizes* the distinct role of Gender Advisors in ensuring that gender perspectives are mainstreamed in policies, planning and implementation by all mission elements; *calls upon* the Secretary General to continue to deploy Gender Advisors to the relevant United Nations peacekeeping and political missions as well as humanitarian operations and to ensure comprehensive gender training of all relevant peacekeeping and civilian personnel;

9. *Acknowledges* the efforts of United Nations entities in ensuring United Nations Commissions of Inquiry in armed conflict and post-conflict situations have,

where necessary, sexual and gender-based crimes expertise to accurately document such crimes and *encourages* all Member States to support these efforts;

10. *Reiterates* its demand for the complete cessation with immediate effect by all parties to armed conflict of all acts of sexual violence and its call for these parties to make and implement specific time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence, which should include, inter alia, issuance of clear orders through chains of command prohibiting sexual violence and accountability for breaching these orders, the prohibition of sexual violence in Codes of Conduct, military and police field manuals or equivalent and to make and implement specific commitments on timely investigation of alleged abuses; and *further calls upon* all relevant parties to armed conflict to cooperate in the framework of such commitments, with appropriate United Nations mission personnel who monitor their implementation, and calls upon the parties to designate, as appropriate, a high-level representative responsible for ensuring implementation of such commitments;

11. *Emphasizes* the important role that can be played by women, civil society, including women's organizations, and formal and informal community leaders in exerting influence over parties to armed conflict with respect to addressing sexual violence;

12. *Reiterates* the importance of addressing sexual violence in armed conflict whenever relevant, in mediation efforts, ceasefires and peace agreements; *requests* the Secretary-General, Member States and regional organizations, where appropriate, to ensure that mediators and envoys, in situations where it is used as a method or tactic of war, or as part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, engage on sexual violence issues, including with women, civil society, including women's organizations and survivors of sexual violence, and ensure that such concerns are reflected in specific provisions of peace agreements, including those related to security arrangements and transitional justice mechanisms; *urges* the inclusion of sexual violence in the definition of acts prohibited by ceasefires and in provisions for ceasefire monitoring; *stresses the need for* the exclusion of sexual violence crimes from amnesty provisions in the context of conflict resolution processes;

13. *Urges* existing sanctions committees, where within the scope of the relevant criteria for designation, and consistent with resolution 1960 (2010) to apply targeted sanctions against those who perpetrate and direct sexual violence in conflict; and *reiterates* its intention, when adopting or renewing targeted sanctions in situations of armed conflict, to consider including, where appropriate, designation criteria pertaining to acts of rape and other forms of serious sexual violence;

14. *Recognizes* the role of United Nations peacekeeping contingents in preventing sexual violence, and, in this respect, *calls for* all pre-deployment and in-mission training of troop- and police-contributing country contingents to include training on sexual and gender-based violence, which also takes into account the distinct needs of children; *further encourages* troop- and police-contributing countries to increase the number of women recruited and deployed in peace operations;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue and strengthen efforts to implement the policy of zero tolerance on sexual exploitation and abuse by United

Nations personnel and urges concerned Member States to ensure full accountability, including prosecutions, in cases of such conduct involving their nationals;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations entities to assist national authorities, with the effective participation of women, in addressing sexual violence concerns explicitly in:

(a) Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes, including, inter alia, by establishing protection mechanisms for women and children in cantonment sites, as well as for civilians in close proximity of cantonment sites and in communities of return, and by offering trauma and reintegration support to women and children formerly associated with armed groups, as well as ex-combatants;

(b) Security sector reform processes and arrangements, including through the provision of adequate training for security personnel, encouraging the inclusion of more women in the security sector and effective vetting processes in order to exclude from the security sector those who have perpetrated or are responsible for acts of sexual violence;

(c) Justice sector reform initiatives, including through legislative and policy reforms that address sexual violence; training in sexual and gender-based violence of justice and security sector professionals and the inclusion of more women at professional levels in these sectors; and judicial proceedings that take into account the distinct needs and protection of witnesses as well as survivors of sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, and their family members;

17. *Recognizes* that women who have been forcefully abducted into armed groups and armed forces, as well as children, are especially vulnerable to sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations and as such *demands* that parties to armed conflict immediately identify and release such persons from their ranks;

18. *Encourages* concerned Member States to draw upon the expertise of the United Nations Team of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1888 (2009) as appropriate to strengthen the rule of law and the capacity of civilian and military justice systems to address sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations as part of broader efforts to strengthen institutional safeguards against impunity;

19. *Recognizing* the importance of providing timely assistance to survivors of sexual violence, urges United Nations entities and donors to provide non-discriminatory and comprehensive health services, including sexual and reproductive health, psychosocial, legal, and livelihood support and other multi-sectoral services for survivors of sexual violence, taking into account the specific needs of persons with disabilities; *calls for* support to national institutions and local civil society networks in increasing resources and strengthening capacities to provide the abovementioned services to survivors of sexual violence; *encourages* Member States and donors to support national and international programs that assist victims of sexual violence such as the Trust Fund for Victims established by the Rome Statute and its implementing partners; and *requests* the relevant United Nations entities to increase allocation of resources for the coordination of gender-based violence response and service provision;

20. *Notes* the link between sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations and HIV infection, and the disproportionate burden of HIV and AIDS on women and girls as a persistent obstacle and challenge to gender equality; and *urges* United Nations entities, Member States and donors to support the development and strengthening of capacities of national health systems and civil society networks in order to provide sustainable assistance to women and girls living with or affected by HIV and AIDS in armed conflict and post-conflict situations;

21. *Underlines* the important roles that civil society organizations, including women's organizations, and networks can play in enhancing community-level protection against sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations and supporting survivors in accessing justice and reparations;

22. *Requests* that the Secretary-General continue to submit annual reports to the Council on the implementation of women and peace and security resolutions and the present resolution, and to submit his next report by March 2014;

23. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2013/369

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 June 2013

Original: English

Letter dated 21 June 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 2094 (2013), by which the Council decided to extend until 7 April 2014 the mandate of the Panel of Experts, as specified in paragraph 26 of resolution 1874 (2009), and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary administrative measures to this effect.

In my letter dated 28 March 2013 nominating seven experts (S/2013/199), I announced that an eighth expert would be appointed shortly.

Accordingly, I wish to inform you that, after consulting with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), I have appointed Neil Watts, expert on maritime transportation (South Africa), to serve on the Panel of Experts.

The Panel is now at its full strength of eight members.

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

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United Nations S/2013/370

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 June 2013

Original: English

Letter dated 21 June 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward herewith a letter dated 19 June 2013 from H.E. General Michel Sleiman, President of the Lebanese Republic (see annex). President Sleiman requested that it be transmitted to the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

The letter draws attention to infringement of Lebanese sovereignty and territorial integrity by the conflicting Syrian parties.

I should be grateful if you could bring the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

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Annex

[Original: Arabic]

I should like to extend my greetings and draw your attention to the following information.

Since the outset of the events in Syria, Lebanon has continually emphasized its concern for the unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Syria and the security of its people. Lebanon has adopted a policy of dissociation, which was restated and reaffirmed in the Baabda Declaration issued by the National Dialogue Committee on 11 June 2012 (A/66/849-S/2012/477).

As the events have unfolded, violations of Lebanese sovereignty from the Syrian side have affected the lives and property of innocent Lebanese civilians. Lebanon has worked assiduously to control the situation on the Lebanese-Syrian border. It remains committed to addressing those violations with the utmost degree of responsibility through the competent diplomatic and security channels. I should like to bring to your attention my stated position, which is that the repeated shelling of Lebanese territory by the parties to the conflict in Syria — most recently the shelling of the town of Arsal by a Syrian military helicopter on 12 June 2013, the rocket attack by Syrian irregular armed groups on the towns of Hirmil, Sir'ayn, Baalbek and Nabi Sheet, all of which resulted in civilian injuries — violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, endanger the safety and security of its citizens and contravene international conventions and the agreements governing relations between the two States, all at a time when the Lebanese State is endeavouring to preserve the stability and civil peace of Lebanon.

I should be grateful if this letter could be transmitted to the President of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) General Michel **Sleiman**